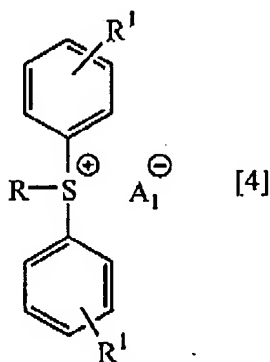
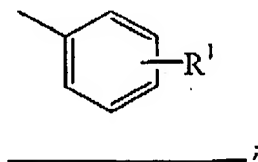


IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A method for producing a triarylsulfonium salt represented by the general formula [4]:

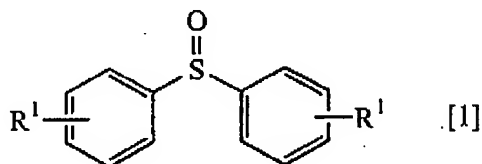


wherein, the two R¹'s represent each are the same and are hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, haloalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy group, acyl group, hydroxyl group, amino group, nitro group or cyano group; R represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, a N-alkylcarbamoyl group and a carbamoyl group, and the above substituent is different from one represented by the above R¹ with the proviso that R is different from



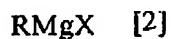
and A<sub>1</sub> represents a strong acid residue,

comprising reacting a diaryl sulfoxide represented by the general formula [1]:



~~wherein, R¹ represents the same as above,~~

and an aryl Grignard reagent represented by the general formula [2]:



wherein, X represents a halogen atom; R represents the same as above,

in the presence of an activator with high affinity for oxygen of 3 to ~~7.5~~ 4.5 to 7.5 equivalents relative to the above diaryl sulfoxide, and then reacting the resultant reaction mixture with a strong acid represented by the general formula [3]:



wherein, A<sub>1</sub> represents the same as above,

or a salt thereof.

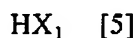
2. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high affinity for oxygen is a halogenotriorganosilane.

3. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high affinity for oxygen is a halogenotrialkylsilane.

4. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high affinity for oxygen is chlorotrimethylsilane.

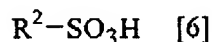
5. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the amount of use of an activator with high affinity for oxygen is 1.2 to 3 equivalents relative to the aryl Grignard reagent represented by the general formula [2].

6. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein a strong acid residue represented by  $A_1$  is an anion derived from a hydrohalic acid represented by the general formula [5]:



wherein,  $X_1$  represents a halogen atom,

a sulfonic acid represented by the general formula [6]:



wherein,  $R^2$  represents an alkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group, which may have a halogen atom, or a camphor group, or an inorganic strong acid represented by the general formula [7]:



wherein,  $M_1$  represents a metalloid atom; and n represents 4 or 6.

7. (original) The method according to claim 6, wherein  $X_1$  is a chlorine atom or a bromine atom.

8. (original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the metalloid atom represented by  $M_1$  is a boron atom, a phosphorus atom, an arsenic atom or an antimony atom.

9. (canceled)

10. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the reaction of the diaryl sulfoxide and the aryl Grignard reagent is conducted in the presence of the activator of 5 to 7.5 equivalents relative the diaryl sulfoxide.